two of our Hoosier prospectors hired a cross-cut saw for 50 cents an hour, felled a tree, sawed out boards, bought a piece of zinc, perforated it, and manufactured a "cradle." It cost $4, and when ready to move weeks later the two owners sold it readily for two ounces of gold, or $32. An ounce of gold, $16, was a good day's work at that time, and $10 per day was the average man's luck. Gold, otherwise than hid in the ground, was obtainable in San Francisco, and William Robinson soon left the gold-fields at Weaversville for hauling freight at $50 per day in San Francisco. Food, dry goods of all kinds, tools, furniture, all classes of freight needed by miners was pouring into San Francisco by ship loads from New York; mules and drivers were at a premium, and $4 or $5 per load from the wharves was easily earned. After two years of California life the New Albany men, one by one, returned to their homes; by ship to Panama, thence to New Orleans and to Indiana.

A SECOND EXPEDITION.

In April, 1850, New Albany speeded on its way the expedition put into print by James Abbey. The gold fever was now at its height, and 200 men from this town and Floyd county, with ox-teams and wagons, set off by boat to the Missouri starting points. Many residents still remember the equipment of these California emigrants, the bright blue wagon-beds with large white canvas tops, the assembly on the river banks, the embarkations and farewells. Two steamboats—the Cortlandt and the Dove—were then running up Missouri river from this point. Among those who went were several elderly men, and lads of eighteen; but the majority were men nearing thirty. Among them John Nafus, Hicks King, Daniel Cline, John O. Greene, P. J. Greene, James G. Shields, Alfred H. Nunemacker, John Gavin, Jerome Beers, Charles Winstadley, Ben Shindler, Antony Genung, James Newbanks, Ben F. Lemon, Ben Reissinger and many others. Of the older men were 'Squire Wilson, "in his sixties;" 'Squire Leslie, almost seventy; Dr. Maginness and Dr. Hoover, sr. On arrival at St. Joseph, Mo., after an eleven-days' trip on the Dove, 5,000 emigrants from all parts of the country were found already on the ground, waiting to have their wagons ferried across the river. Steamers arrived daily, bringing loads of gold-seekers, and three weeks' feed had to be purchased, to last the oxen until spring grass should appear. Corn was then 86 cents a bushel, oats 90 cents, hay $2.25 per cwt, potatoes $1 a bushel, white beans $1.25 a bushel, and flour $6 a barrel. Each wagon had five yoke of oxen and a several days' wait for passage across the river in a scow ferry, worked by ropes, was the opening ordeal that befell the impatient emigrants.

Abbey's letters—in a diary kept with phenomenal and cheerful fidelity—record in detail the progress of the journey—the weather, including wind, rain and snow, the episodes and disasters, the health of the men, the condition of the oxen and the miles covered each day. One hundred wagons were of this train, and a wait of two weeks was experienced, in camp just across the Missouri river, before all had assembled to go forward. New Albany was musical in those days, "Billy Reissinger's band" was found to be in camp and is thus described, despite a rainy night:

"After supper all hands volunteered and hauled up a big pile of logs for our campfire, around which all seated themselves to hear some music. Billy Reissinger was elected leader of the band. Our music consisted of cornet, ophyclide, trumpet, fiddle, guitar and a flute. They played 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'A Life on the Ocean Wave.' The Missouri river rose eight feet last night, and is now full of floating ice and drift."

April 21 James Abbey walked four miles in the rain to visit a sick man from Ohio in another camp; gave him medicine, in his capacity as amateur doctor, stayed three hours with him and left him much better. Early May found the party in camp eight miles from Fort Kearney, after "hard dragging over the sandy plains for 270 miles," resting for the start to Fort Laramie, five hundred miles away. April weather had been cool and windy, streams were full and difficult to cross, mud abundant and no grass as yet for the oxen. Big rattlesnakes were numerous; often killed by the dozen by the "boys" before the 4 o'clock breakfast of coffee, ham and bread, cooked on "the little sheet-iron stove." At little Blue river a young man from Ohio died of the "measles;" good grass was there first found for the cattle, and willows were noted as turning green along the banks. Two days later, at Wood creek, a Kentucky Methodist preacher, Mr. Jamison, dropped his pistol from his belt on his wagon tongue, with the result that its full charge passed through his under jaw, carrying away several teeth and breaking the jaw in two places. One May day, while the stock was resting and grazing, at noon, the historian counted, passing on the Utah trail, two hundred horse teams, eighty mule teams and sixty ox teams. At this time cattle feed was about out and grass not to be found in plenty.

A DAY TO BE REMEMBERED.

On a pleasant Monday, May 6, grass was reached, and the "desert schooners" cast anchor and ate a hearty dinner—oxen and men. "Our dessert was something to be remembered," related James Abbey. "It was Mr. and Mrs. Nagheld's plum pudding, which was presented by them to our mess before leaving home. We drank to the health of Mrs. Naghel from our tin-cups, wishing her a long life and a happy one. We smacked our lips with joy that we were blessed with good health and a plum pudding for dinner on the desert wilds." The next day the New Albany caravan passed ten dead horses and mules on the trail, no dead oxen as yet. Thirty buffaloes were seen, twelve wolves, antelopes, and any quantity of snakes. While the cattle were halted to graze sixty four-horse teams, forty mule teams, thirty ox teams and two ladies on horseback passed by. Five government wagons were met, the drivers reporting grass scarce on the Platte and corn $5 a bushel. Fort Kearney is described as a pretty place of fourteen houses—three two-story frame buildings, the rest of sod or mud, with roofs of dried grass. Three thousand two hundred emigrant wagons had passed Fort Kearney during the spring rush to California, and three hundred more were in that vicinity. Along the Platte a little grass was found, but not a stick of wood within ten miles; all fires for cooking were kept up with dry grass. The trail led along the valley of the Platte, which was then four miles wide and very shallow, eighteen inches marking its greatest depth. At Plum creek nineteen ox teams were encountered, thirty-three days out from Fort Laramie, laden with buffalo robes and furs for the American Fur Company.

Along the Platte valley many articles were found strewn by the roadside—log-chains, ox yokes, horse collars and cooking stoves, cast away by emigrants to lighten their wagons. The Platte was studded with thousands of islands, some a mile in length, which assumed singular shapes at a distance, resembling steamboats, flat-boats, skiffs, camels and elephants. At this point in the journey the train of seven wagons reorganized, choosing as captain R. R. Stevens, of Louisville. The companies are recorded as five from New Albany—Abbey & Co., McBride & Co., Richey & Rowley, Gilmer & Kline, Alex. O'Neal & Co.; Armstrong & Stevens, of Louisville; Sanders & Co., of Shippingport. As the May heat was becoming intolerable these emigrants started on the trail as early as 3 o'clock each morning, and observed the Sabbath by going into camp for the entire day.

On one occasion a herd of buffaloes stampeded the grazing cattle, leading their owners a chase of six miles, but were recovered without any loss. At another time Mr. Wicks, cantering by the train on horseback, stampeded the cattle in yokes, occasioning much perturbation and violent exercise for the emigrants. Late in May grass was only six inches high, and buffalo chips the only fuel to be found along the trail. At Ash Hollow the wagons had to be locked and let down a seventy-five-foot precipice with ropes. Buffalo herds became more numerous, as well as larger, and Sioux wigwams of more frequent appearance in the valley of the north fork of the Platte. In sight of Fort Laramie poor grass and no water were to be had. News, per mule train, was received that Mr. Jamison, of Kentucky, had died on the way from his accidental pistol wounds. His family was with him.

A FAITHFUL SCRIBE.

Fort Laramie is described as a great trading post of twenty houses, inclosed by a wall. ["You must excuse all errors," says James Abbey, "as I write seated on a bucket, with a board on my knees, a candle in a lantern, with the wind blowing, and extremely cold."] The mountain traders were as "keen as any Yankee wooden-nutmeg or clock peddler in the States." Their prices were: Sugar, 25 cents per pound; bacon, 18 cents; ham, 25 cents; flour, $18 cwt.; loaf-bread, 50 cents; brandy, $18 per gallon, etc. Across the Black hills the trail was rough and high, slippery from frequent rain and hailstorms; but the oxen traveled, on an average, twenty miles a day. At the upper ferry on the Platte 900 wagons were waiting to cross. The New Albany men waited until evening to have their wagons pulled over, the cattle swimming. Ferry rates were $4 for each wagon. In the Sweetwater valley good watering places were many miles apart, the country barren of grass, and the only fuel was dried sagebush. When the train reached the Fort Hall route, on June 17, a violent snowstorm was encountered. As they toiled on toward the Great Salt Lake the desert-mirage was experienced. "Worn with travel and thirsting for water," writes James Abby, "there might be seen, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, and then in front, representations of large rivers, lakes and streams of pure water; but as we advanced they would recede or fade away, leaving nothing to view but the barren desert and the blighted hopes of the weary traveler." Often a whole day would be traversed in a broiling sun over a dusty trail without finding a drop of water for the oxen, while, in sight, were mountains whose tops were covered with snow. Along Bear river, in Colorado, small willow and cottonwood trees were found; also fine grass and wild strawberries in abundance. "Beautiful forest flowers and geraniums" also contributed to the weary emigrants' joy at this stage of the trip. In the mountain passes an ox wagon occasionally upset and spilled out the "plunder," but with no other damage. The mountain travel, through deep, difficult, narrow gorges, where the sun never shone, covered days amid scenes of grandeur, but of painful solemnity and loneliness. The highest mountain—name not given in the chronicle—but which overlooked the Great Salt Lake valley, was 7,245 feet above sea level, and the adjoining mountain was covered with snow to the depth of eight feet. Salt Lake City, at this time, consisted of log houses, a few aristocratic dwellings being built of sun-dried brick, covered with mud, and one story high. Butter, at Salt Lake City, was 75 cents per pound; milk, 50 cents per gallon; meat, 75 cents per pound. A wagon worth $120 in the States cost $500, and other articles in proportion.

In the New Albany emigrant camp, about seventy-five miles beyond Salt Lake, the Fourth of July, 1850, was celebrated with great and praiseworthy gusto. A procession was formed at 8 o'clock and marched around in a grove of box elder, where a salute was fired in honor of "freedom's birthday." The Declaration of Independence was read by Messmate Frost, of Kentucky. An excellent dinner of "knick-knacks," saved for the great occasion, was served. Toasts were rendered, a salute of firearms accompanying each sentiment. Patriotic and sentimental songs were sung, "and," concludes James Abbey, "I have no doubt the glorious Fourth was celebrated with as much spirit and zeal in this far distant valley as in our own Indiana." No special mention is made of "Billy Reisinger's band" in this great desert patriotic celebration, but it is safely assumed that New Albany music was foremost as well as in the thick of the festivities of the emigrant gala day. From Utah on to California the toilsome journey over the long, rough trail seemed to grow more toilsome; men and oxen must have been worn and weary, although the chronicler continues to record "good spirits" and the morning starts made after each hasty breakfast "in hearty good will." Lofty mountains, deep and difficult streams, heavy rains, cold northern winds in July, no water or brackish water for man and beast, intolerable mosquitoes, scorching sun and choking dust—exposure without much protection to the torrid zone in the daytime and the frigid zone at night, being, as Mr. Abbey optimistically comments, "rather trying on the constitution." In middle July Messrs. Thomas S. Kunkle and Christopher Fox, of New Albany, took breakfast with the Hoosier camp, having left their teams at Salt Lake, to "pack through" on horseback. Also at this time three other New Albany wagons joined the train, viz: Wilson and Rodgers, Pennington and Jones, and Dayton and company.

In one twenty miles the emigrants passed twenty dead horses, four mules and two oxen, the latter minority evidence in favor of the survival of the slowest. Stealing Indians were encountered, a train in advance losing twelve horses and ten mules in one night, the emigrant guard having been caught, stripped, gagged and left wounded with arrows, but not dead. Day by day the struggle over the terrible country went on—an eager search for grass and water almost obscuring the original ambition for gold. On one occasion the men swam a river to cut grass for the cattle, and then carried it on their backs for three-quarters of a mile through swamps and water to their waists. "But," continues the historian, "we are blessed with good health, are no ways dispirited, and the best of good feeling prevails between all the members of our mess." Late in July they counted dead cattle, horses and mules by scores, also fifty wagons deserted and burned by emigrants intending to pack through to California. Before reaching the sixty-five-mile desert they traveled thirty-six miles without seeing a spear of grass and counted in the day's travel 200 dead horses, mules and oxen. Six hundred pounds of hay were made before the desert trip opened. Beside the great labor of cutting it, the men had to carry it a mile through water three feet deep. On the edge of the desert forty-six deserted wagons were encountered. Water was bought at $1 per gallon, and in the first fifteen miles desert travel 350 dead horses, 280 oxen and 120 mules were counted. Loss of personal goods seemed a matter of small importance, and leather trunks, clothing, wagons and all were left on the trail to save the animals and reach the journey's end. In the desert were encountered traders from Sacramento, out twelve days with provisions to sell to incoming emigrants; flour $1.50 per pound, sugar $1.25 per pound, bacon $1 per pound, etc.

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

After the great desert the Sierra Nevada mountains. Seven yoke of oxen pulled the Abbey wagon up to the first summit, over a rocky road described as a hundred times worse than any road yet traveled between Indiana and California. Snow eight feet deep and December weather on Aug. 12. On the second mountain one wagon was thrown away, and teams doubled by the two messes. In half a mile these oxen refused to pull; provisions and clothing were packed on their backs, and the last wagon abandoned. The kitchen ox—so to speak—became frightened, and ran off down the mountain, throwing pans, dishes, tin cups, knives and forks, helter-skelter in every direction; he was caught up with, however, and his load partially recovered. Six miles per day was considered good travel over these frightful, perilous roads, through banks of snow fourteen feet deep. Aug. 15 found the New Albany emigrants fifty miles from the "gold diggings," traveling terrible mountain miles, which were estimated to be "twice as long as miles in the valley;" the next few days' travel brought them to camp near Weaversville, Cal., and at the last dinner on the trip they cooked the last provision made for the long journey. Men who had preceeded them were found in low spirits, gold being scarce and provisions high. The miners on Weaver creek were in number eight to ten thousand in a district eight miles by ten; and James Abbey was of the opinion that the gold-harvest was about over, except in exceptional cases. "I have done some tall digging," he wrote, "and the most I could achieve in one day was $4, wet feet and aching bones." Gold was to be found, however, and by industry and perseverence a number of the Indiana men amassed a creditable quantity before returning home.

With these Indiana gold-seekers of 1850 was Mr. John Nafus, still a hale and hearty resident of New Albany, and vividly recalling interesting incidents and accidents of the long overland pilgrimage. On the boat-passage up the Missouri river a huge snag ripped into the steamboat, throwing six or eight oxen overboard; although this occurred at midnight, the cattle were all recovered. In the Black Hills, while camping, Mr. Nafus and his partner started out with pick and pan for a little private gold-digging. They came in sight of the wigwams of a large Indian encampment, and swiftly left the trail, to hide in the underbrush; soon they encountered a white man, crying and in an almost distracted state. He told them he had lost his partner and felt quite sure that he had fallen into the hands of the Indians. Messrs. Nafus and Sutton urged the man, for his own protection to remain with them, but he dashed off wildly into the thicket and was lost to view. No gold was found in the Black Hills, but the two New Albany men, on attempting to return to camp, discovered themselves to be lost. They wandered until 10 o'clock at night, fearing Indians, not daring to lie down for fear of wolves; and finally happened on a stranger camp, where they were cared for and fed until, sadder and wiser, they found their own wagons on the march the next day. Five yoke of oxen were driven by John Nafus; and only one ox of the six lived to reach California. At Salt Lake City they exchanged two oxen for one fresh one, and bought lighter wagons. The "blanket coats," often referred to by James Abbey, were heavy overcoats, light or dark blue, made of Mackinac blankets, an inch thick, and lined with flannel. These coats cost from $12 to $18; and many of them had to be cast away on the Salt Lake trail to lighten the burdens of the toiling oxen. A Floyd county farmer, who had purchased a "blanket coat," wore it twenty years, and then brought it to town to have it relined.

On the mountain trails Mr. Nafus recalls the emigrants would hear hearty cheering, as if from a great distance; looking vainly below them, forward and back, they would finally look up, to see almost hanging over their heads emigrant wagons on the trails miles higher up the mountain side. At Salt Lake City the new great temple of the Mormons was building, while the old small temple in the center of the new edifice was intact, and still in use by Brigham Young and his followers. Mr. Nafus witnessed much of the outlawry and violence which characterized early days in golden California; and remembers the earliest organization of the "Vigilantes," who instituted law and order in the primitive and ungoverned mining districts. In front of the Weaversville hall, where the "Vigilantes" met, hung a huge four-foot triangle on a pole; and this instrument was hammered lustily for the public good when it became suddenly necessary to call a council of these preservers of the common peace and welfare. Men who were industrious and persistent found gold; even the small accumulators made it pay in time; and those who failed did so because they were constantly making changes, leaving and thus losing the claims they had taken, in the expectation of finding richer fields.

Reviewing the terrible overland journey, and the hard work at its end, it is evident that the men of half a century ago were of the kind recently and felicitously described by Frederick Remington as "men with the bark on." On the "old West," even those who suffered from it wilds and dangers, now look regretfully. Says a current magazine writer: "The West of the good, old days is gone forever. It costs a thousand dollars now to kill a grizzly, with luck and a Western guide thereto. For a million dollars you may not lawfully kill a buffalo. There is no West." EMMA CARLETON.

The Poppies.

They rode into battle at break of the day,
With sashes and sabers and gonfalons gay,
The clashing of harness, the flashing of steel,
The beat of the drum and the trumpet's loud peal.
Not a heart nor an eye but was merry and bright,
And the poppies were white.

All crumpled and silken and snowy they grew
In a tangle of grasses, starred over with dew.
But the wheels of the cannon above them were rolled,
The hoofs of the horses struck deep in the mold,
And trampled and tattered at fall of the night
Were the poppies of white.

They lay in the meadow distilling their sleep
Till the soldiers were wrapped in a slumber so deep
That the call of the bugle would never unclose
To visions of glory their lids of repose.
The mist drew a veil o'er the brows of the dead,
And the poppies were red.

Both scabbards and sabers have crumbled to dust,
And roses have bloomed from the bayonet's rust,
But unbleached by the sun, and uncleansed by the rain,
The crimson of blood must forever remain
On the blossoms that over the battlefield spread,
For the poppies are red.

—Minna Irving, in the Smart Set.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

How many wards are in Chicago? 2. What is the mayor's salary?—C. G. A.

Thirty-four. 2. $10,000 a year.

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When and where did accident insurance make a start?—P. B.

In England, in 1845. Three years later a company was fully organized and ready for business there. The first company was organized in this country in 1863.

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Levi H.: Under the law just passed a national bank is permitted to issue circulation—notes, not coin—to the amount of its capital; and in places of 3,000 inhabitants or under, banks of $25,000 capital are permitted.

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What is the origin of "Hobson's choice?"—X. Y. Z.

It arose from a custom of Tobias Hobson, a stablekeeper of Cambridge, England. Though a number of fine horses were usually in his stalls his rule was that every customer had to take the horse from the stall nearest the door.

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In what year was the big mine disaster known as the Blantyre explosion at Landrickshire, England?—J. M.

On October 22, 1877, there was an explosion in the Dixon pits at High Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in which two hundred lives were lost. Probably this is the explosion you are after.

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Does the size of an engagement ring make any difference?—S. U. B.

Much depends on the girl. The current fashionable engagement ring is a narrow band with a single diamond in a high "claw" setting. Whatever changes fashions bring, a diamond plainly bigger or finer than her best girl friend's is just right.

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Where did David Crockett die, and on what date?—Loops.

He died in the celebrated defense of Fort Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, March 6, 1836. It was from this defense and the resulting massacre that Texans took as a war cry in their struggle for independence, "Remember the Alamo!"

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Is Samuel Smiles, the author, dead, and if so, when did he die?—Artie Ray.

He is alive, in London, according to a biographical work of this year. This work makes a point of telling, among other details, the recreations of celebrities, and describes Smiles pathetically by the classification "too old for recreation."

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How many countries, and what are they, have tried to gain concessions from the Nicaraguan republic for building a canal there?—Friday.

Between the beginning of the republic and the height of travel brought about by the discovery of gold in California, one Dutch company and several French concerns made advances. Much earlier than that, soon after the richness of Peru was exploited, Spaniards discussed a canal without doing much more.

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Where was the State of Franklin when it was organized, what Territory was it formed from, and what was the cause of its disappearance as a State?—R. H. S.

Franklin, or Frankland, was organized by the inhabitants of what is now Tennessee in 1784. Its organization was in revolt against the control of North Carolina, but supporters of the latter suppressed the new State's government, and in 1790 the lands were ceded to the United States. In the beginning civil war seemed imminent.

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I find reference to the Constitutions of Clarendon; what were they?—C. L.

They were sixteen ordinances passed in 1164, at Clarendon, Wiltshire, England, by a council of English barons and prelates. They described limits for the patronage and jurisdiction of the Pope. Perhaps the most radical was that which made the clergy amenable to the common courts in criminal cases. When they were sent to Pope Alexander III for his ratification he rejected them, but most of the provisions were permanent.

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Is it a fact that there are orders or sects who worship the devil or other demons?—S. L.

It is; the Yezidees, or Devil-worshipers, of Asiatic Turkey, are but one of several such orders. The faith of the Yezidees is described as a curious mixture of Mohammedanism and a degenerate Christianity. They respect the devil because they believe he will be restored to heaven, where they will want him for a friend. They revere the Old Testament, and care much less for the New Testament and the Koran. There are 200,000 of them.

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Will you describe the block system of railroad management?—T. O. M. B.

The railroad is divided into sections, with signal stations at each end of every section. An accident within any section is signaled at both that section's stations. In some systems men give the signals, in others the warnings are given automatically by electrical apparatus. By the "absolute block system" but one train is permitted in one section at the same time, and a variation of this permits a second train to enter the section before the other has left it, but warns the second of the other's presence.

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Who are secretary of the interior and secretary of agriculture in the Cabinet? 2. When and where was Thanksgiving day first observed in the United States? 3. Where and when was the first free school established in this country? Would the omission of the first cipher in the expression, $0.20, be incorrect?—J. R.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock and James Wilson, respectively. 2. It began in 1621, when Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth colony, appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer after the colonists' first harvest. 3. The first public school was established in New Amsterdam in 1633. 4. Either writing is correct, the longer one being used as of surer clearness.

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Where will I be apt to find the biography of Dr. Weir Mitchell?—A. I. B.

Here you will find a very brief one. He was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1829, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1850. During the next ten years he was much engaged with investigations in natural history, studying serpent venom especially. Becoming in 1863 assistant surgeon in the army in the hospital for treating injuries to the nerves, he began the observations that gave him a world-wide reputation as a neurologist. Besides many treatles on nerves and their abuse, he has published poems and novels.

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Give our losses both in battle and by sickness in the American revolution, war of 1812, Mexican war, civil war, and the Spanish-American war. 2. Give the locations of the first volunteer regiments in the Philippines, including the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second. 3. What is the best method to destroy moles in a garden.—G. W. T.

In the revolution the figures as to losses are largely estimates, and vary considerably. One authority gives, killed 7,343, wounded or unreported, 15,000. In 1812, killed, 1,877; wounded, 3,737. Mexican war, about 2,500 actual losses in battle. Civil war, total deaths in Union army, killed in battle, died of wounds and of disease, 279,376; total deaths of Confederates, 133,821. Spanish-American war, in Cuban and Porto Rico campaigns, 263 killed; Manila campaign up to June 30, 1899, 684. 2. The official headquarters of all regiments is given as Manila. It is impossible to give the actual location of any of the troops as they are moved about so rapidly. 3. We know of nothing better than the various mole traps which are buried or placed in the paths which the little animals are likely to traverse.

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How long has it been since roads were first macadamized? 2. Where can I find a sketch of the inventor of the system?—A. C. N.

Since about 1810. 2. Here. John L. Macadam was born at Ayr, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1756. During the American revolution he was a loyalist in America, and made a fortune from the sale of vessels brought to New York as prizes. Much of this he lost in his forced withdrawal when peace was declared. Returning to Scotland he engaged in traveling about Great Britain at his own expense and studying roads. In 1811 he addressed a memorial to the House of Commons. This led to the adoption of his system, the carrying out of which in twenty-eight counties he supervised personally, making no charge beyond actual expenses and not trying to secure a patent. He declined a proffered knighthood, but accepted a testimonial grant of £2,000 made by Parliament. He died at Moffat, Scotland, Nov. 26, 1836.

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What are the names and addresses of the commissioners of the Lawton monument fund? What is the size, cost, material, and where is it to be placed?

Mr. Evans Woollen, Indianapolis, is secretary of the commission. 2. These matters have not yet been determined.

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Will the soldiers that enlisted between the dates of March 1 and June 1, 1899, in the United States army, not the volunteer regiments, be discharged in 1901.—A Soldier.

No; only the volunteer soldiers will be discharged then. The term of enlistment for those in the regular service is three years.

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What was the immigration from 1880 to 1890? 2. What was it from 1890 to 1900.—Clio.

1. 5,248,568. 2. 3,851,150.

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1. Is a justice of the peace eligible for township trustee, or any other office during the time for which he was elected justice? 2. Is the Governor of Indiana eligible for re-election?—A. R.

1. No. 2. No.

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Is there a school conducted and furnished by the United States government giving young men a thorough course in telegraphy; if so, where situated?

There is no such school.

ARE WOMEN CRUEL?

Is it true that a similar feeling animates a woman's mind, when she wears a part of a bird on her hat, as thrills the savage Indian's heart when he wears the scalps taken in warfare at his belt? Who says so?

The worms eat up rose leaves and rosebuds, our nasturtiums, wistarias, sweet corn and cabbages, while bugs play havoc with various forms of useful vegetation. Is this because the birds have been so widely destroyed for millinery purposes?

When a prosecuting attorney walks along the highway and, merely for pastime or practice, shoots a robin with his rifle, that is not for millinery purposes. Does he know he is committing a $5 finable offense?

Brother Soenso, a church officer, is he cruel or thoughtless when he hearkens somewhat to the promptings of "Old Adam" (poor, traduced old Adam), or to the voice of "the woman who was given to him" as a wife, when he shoots a robin in the cherry tree that is eating "his" cherries?

Some papers are offering prizes of rifles to boys, and the birds present, to those not properly instructed, a tempting target. Do they only shoot sparrows, English sparrows?

Are men cruel? Or are they needlessly humoring the whims of fashion and women, when one man-milliner, proprietor of an extensive establishment, sends out orders to have twenty thousand birds secured?

Do not do it, my brother; do not shoot our best friends. Do not do it sister; do not wear a piece of one of our best friends on your hat.

Do this, brother, sister. Go forth on a grand mission, right in your own neighborhood, a mission of enlightenment. You are greatly privileged in that you read this instructive, high-toned newspaper. Some are not so favored; they do no take this Journal. Lift up your voices like fountains against a great wrong. Rebuke, reprove, exhort, as the case demands, with all patience, thus lending your good endeavors, backed up by your influence, to prevent this latter-day slaughter of the innocents.

Hillside, Ind. E. LABOITEAUX.

From the Sanscrit of Bhartaihari.

One sayeth, "Surely this is Paradise
To lie close tented in her tender eyes;"
And one, "For me the nightingale and rose;"
And one, "For me the converse of the wise."

Yea, all these things are pleasant in man's sight;
But those there are that hunger for the might
Of silence and the brotherhood of stars
In cool, calm spaces on the mountain heights.

—Theodosia Garrison, in April Lippincott.